

FILE NO. PHLY-24,896

INPUT DEVICE HAVING POSITIONAL AND SCANNING CAPABILITIES

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00490336-01400

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PATENT

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

**INPUT DEVICE HAVING POSITIONAL AND SCANNING CAPABILITIES**

**TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

This invention is related to computer input devices, and more particularly to a positional input device having scanning capabilities and operable with a software interface to automatically connect a first node on a network with a second node.

**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a Continuation-in-Part of pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/378,221 (Atty Dkt. No. PHLI-24,669) entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ACCESSING A REMOTE LOCATION BY SCANNING AN OPTICAL CODE," filed on August 19, 1999, which is a Continuation-in-Part of the following two pending U.S. Patent Applications: Serial No. 09/151,471 (Atty Dkt. No. PHLI-24,397) entitled "METHOD FOR INTERFACING SCANNED PRODUCT INFORMATION WITH A SOURCE FOR THE PRODUCT OVER A GLOBAL NETWORK," and Serial No. 09/151,530 (Atty Dkt. No. PHLI-24,398) entitled "METHOD FOR CONTROLLING A COMPUTER WITH AN AUDIO SIGNAL," both filed on September 11, 1998; the present application being related to the following

pending U.S. Patent Applications: Serial No. 09/382,426 (Atty Dkt. No. PHL-24,732) entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COMPLETING, SECURING AND CONDUCTING AN E-COMMERCE TRANSACTION;" Serial No. 09/382,424 (Atty Dkt. No. PHL-24,733) entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TRACKING  
 5 USER PROFILE AND HABITS ON A GLOBAL NETWORK;" Serial No. 09/382,425 (Atty Dkt. No. PHL-24,734) entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DIRECTING AN EXISTING PRODUCT CODE TO A REMOTE LOCATION;" Serial No. 09/382,373 (Atty Dkt. No. PHL-24,735) entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR LAUNCHING A WEB SITE WITH A NON-STANDARD CONTROL INPUT  
 10 DEVICE;" Serial No. 09/382,371 (Atty Dkt. No. PHL-24,737) entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR LAUNCHING A WEB SITE IN RESPONSE TO SCANNING OF A PRODUCT CODE;" Serial No. 09/382,422 (Atty Dkt. No. PHL-24,742) entitled "UNIQUE ID FOR IDENTIFYING A USER AND FACILITATING AN E-COMMERCE TRANSACTION;" Serial No. 09/382,377 (Atty Dkt. No. PHL-24,743)  
 15 entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR LINKING A WEB BROWSER TO A PROMOTIONAL OFFER OVER A GLOBAL NETWORK;" Serial No. 09/382,375 (Atty Dkt. No. PHL-24,745) entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR UTILIZING AN EXISTING PRODUCT CODE TO ISSUE A MATCH TO A PREDETERMINED LOCATION ON A GLOBAL NETWORK;" Serial. No. 09/379,699  
 20 (Atty Dkt. No. PHL-24,747) entitled "NETWORK ROUTING UTILIZING A PRODUCT CODE;" Serial No. 09/379,700 (Atty Dkt. No. PHL-24,748) entitled "METHOD FOR INTERCONNECTING TWO LOCATIONS OVER A NETWORK IN RESPONSE TO USING A TOOL;" Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_ (Atty Dkt. No. PHL-24,769) **(not filed as of 12/21/99)**, and entitled "WEB SITE ACCESS BY MANUAL ENTRY  
 25 OF A CHARACTER STRING INTO A SOFTWARE INTERFACE;" and Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_ (Atty Dkt. No. PHL-24,770) **(not filed as of 12/21/99)**, and entitled "BAR CODE SCANNER AND SOFTWARE INTERFACE INTERLOCK."

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

With the growing numbers of computer users connecting to the "Internet," many companies are seeking the substantial commercial opportunities presented by such a large user base. For example, one technology which exists allows a television ("TV") signal to trigger a computer response in which the consumer will be guided to a personalized web page. The source of the triggering signal may be a TV, video tape recorder, or radio. For example, if a viewer is watching a TV program in which an advertiser offers viewer voting, the advertiser may transmit a unique signal within the television signal which controls a program known as a "browser" on the viewer's computer to automatically display the advertiser's web page. The viewer then simply makes a selection which is then transmitted back to the advertiser.

In order to provide the viewer with the capability of responding to a wide variety of companies using this technology, a database of company information and Uniform Resource Locator ("URL") codes is necessarily maintained in the viewer's computer, requiring continuous updates. URLs are short strings of data that identify resources on the Internet: documents, images, downloadable files, services, electronic mailboxes, and other resources. URLs make resources available under a variety of naming schemes and access methods such as HTTP, FTP, and Internet mail, addressable in the same simple way. URLs reduce the tedium of "login to this server, then issue this magic command ..." down to a single click. The Internet uses URLs to specify the location of files on other servers. A URL includes the type of resource being accessed (e.g., Web, gopher, FTP), the address of the server, and the location of the file. The URL can point to any file on any networked computer. Current technology requires the viewer to perform periodic updates to obtain the most current URL database. This aspect of the current technology is cumbersome since the update process requires downloading information to the viewer's computer.

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**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The invention disclosed and claimed herein comprises, in one aspect thereof, a method of obtaining product information of a product. A first computer of a user disposed on a network, connects to an input device to provide a user interface to the first computer. The input device can sense indicia of the product where the indicia contains a product ID. A second computer disposed on the network is accessed in response to the user sensing the indicia of the product with the input device. A lookup operation is performed at the second computer to match the product ID with routing information of a vendor server disposed on the network, the vendor server having the product information of the product. The routing information is returned from the second computer to the first computer in order to access the vendor server. The vendor server is then accessed in accordance with the routing information to return the product information to the first computer for presentation to the user.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention and the advantages thereof, reference is now made to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying Drawings in which:

5           FIGURE 1 illustrates a block diagram of the preferred embodiment;

          FIGURE 2 illustrates the computer components employed in this embodiment;

          FIGURE 3 illustrates system interactions over a global network;

10           FIGURES 4a-4e illustrate the various message packets transmitted between the source PC and network servers used in the preferred embodiment;

          FIGURE 5 is a flowchart depicting operation of the system according to the preferred embodiment;

          FIGURE 6 illustrates a flowchart of actions taken by the Advertiser Reference Server ("ARS") server;

15           FIGURE 7 illustrates a flowchart of the interactive process between the source computer and ARS;

          FIGURE 8 illustrates a web browser page receiving the modified URL/advertiser product data according to the preferred embodiment;

20           FIGURE 9 illustrates a simplified block diagram of the disclosed embodiment;

          FIGURE 10 illustrates a more detailed, simplified block diagram of the embodiment of FIGURE 9;

          FIGURE 11 illustrates a diagrammatic view of a method for performing the routing operation;

25           FIGURE 12 illustrates a block diagram of an alternate embodiment utilizing an optical region in the video image for generating the routing information;

FIGURE 13 illustrates a block diagram illustrating the generation of a profile with the disclosed embodiment;

FIGURE 14 illustrates a flowchart for generating the profile and storing at the ARS;

5       FIGURE 15 illustrates a flowchart for processing the profile information when information is routed to a user;

FIGURE 16 illustrates a general block diagram of a disclosed embodiment;

FIGURE 17 illustrates the conversion circuit of the wedge interface;

10       FIGURE 18 illustrates a sample message packet transmitted from the user PC to the ARS;

FIGURE 19 illustrates a more detailed block diagram of the routing of the message packets between the various nodes;

FIGURE 20 illustrates a block diagram of a browser window, according to a disclosed embodiment;

15       FIGURE 21 illustrates a diagrammatic view of information contained in the ARS database;

FIGURE 22 illustrates a flowchart of the process of receiving information for the user's perspective;

FIGURE 23 illustrates a flowchart according to the ARS; and

20       FIGURE 24 illustrates a flowchart of the process performed at the E-commerce node;

FIGURE 25 illustrates a general system block diagram of a multi-purpose input device used in conjunction with a software interface, according to a disclosed embodiment;

25       FIGURE 26 illustrates a block diagram of the multi-purpose mouse having positional and indicia-reading capabilities;

FIGURE 27 illustrates a diagrammatic view of the use of the disclosed mouse in conjunction with the display;

FIGURE 28 illustrates a flowchart for operation of the mouse;

FIGURE 29 illustrates a flowchart for the launching operation of the  
browser;

FIGURE 30 illustrates an alternate embodiment of the present disclosure  
5 utilizing a mouse and a depiction of a display; and

FIGURE 31 illustrates a flowchart for the embodiment of FIGURE 30.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring now to FIGURE 1, there is illustrated a block diagram of a system for controlling a personal computer ("PC") 112 via an audio tone transmitted over a wireless system utilizing a TV. In the embodiment illustrated in

5 FIGURE 1, there is provided a transmission station 101 and a receive station 117 that are connected via a communication link 108. The transmission station 101 is comprised of a television program source 104, which is operable to generate a program in the form of a broadcast signal comprised of video and audio. This is transmitted via conventional techniques along channels in the appropriate

10 frequencies. The program source is input to a mixing device 106, which mixing device is operable to mix in an audio signal. This audio signal is derived from an audio source 100 which comprises a coded audio signal which is then modulated onto a carrier which is combined with the television program source 104. This signal combining can be done at the audio level, or it can even be done at the RF

15 level in the form of a different carrier. However, the preferred method is to merely sum the audio signal from the modulator 102 into the audio channel of the program that is generated by the television program source 104. The output thereof is provided from the mixing device 106 in the form of broadcast signal to an antenna 107, which transmits the information over the communication link 108

20 to an antenna 109 on the receive side.

On the receive side of the system, a conventional receiver 110, such as a television is provided. This television provides a speaker output which provides the user with an audible signal. This is typically associated with the program. However, the receiver 110 in the disclosed embodiment, also provides an audio

25 output jack, this being the type RCA jack. This jack is utilized to provide an audio output signal on a line 113 which is represented by an audio signal 111. This line 113 provides all of the audio that is received over the communication link 108 to

the PC 112 in the audio input port on the PC 112. However, it should be understood that, although a direct connection is illustrated from the receiver 110 to the PC 112, there actually could be a microphone pickup at the PC 112 which could pick the audio signal up. In the disclosed embodiment, the audio signal generated by the advertiser data input device 100 is audible to the human ear and, therefore, can be heard by the user. Therefore, no special filters are needed to provide this audio to the PC 112.

The PC 112 is operable to run programs thereon which typically are stored in a program file area 116. These programs can be any type of programs such as word processing programs, application programs, etc. In the disclosed embodiment, the program that is utilized in the system is what is referred to as a "browser." The PC 112 runs a browser program to facilitate the access of information on the network, for example, a global communication network known as the "Internet" or the World-Wide-Web ("Web"). The browser is a hypertext-linked application used for accessing information. Hypertext is a term used to describe a particular organization of information within a data processing system, and its presentation to a user. It exploits the computer's ability to link together information from a wide variety of sources to provide the user with the ability to explore a particular topic. The traditional style of presentation used in books employs an organization of the information which is imposed upon it by limitations of the medium, namely fixed sized, sequential paper pages. Hypertext systems, however, use a large number of units of text or other types of data such as image information, graphical information, video information, or sound information, which can vary in size. A collection of such units of information is termed a hypertext document, or where the hypertext documents employ information other than text, hypermedia documents. Multimedia communications may use the Hypertext Transfer Protocol ("HTTP"), and files or formatted data may use the

Hypertext Markup Language ("HTML"). This formatting language provides for a mingling of text, graphics, sound, video, and hypertext links by "tagging" a text document using HTML. Data encoded using HTML is often referred to as an "HTML document," an "HTML page," or a "home page." These documents and other Internet resources may be accessed across the network by means of a network addressing scheme which uses a locator referred to as a Uniform Resource Locator ("URL"), for example, "http://www.digital.com."

The Internet is one of the most utilized networks for interconnecting distributed computer systems and allows users of these computer systems to exchange data all over the world. Connected to the Internet are many private networks, for example, corporate or commercial networks. Standard protocols, such as the Transport Control Protocol ("TCP") and the Internet Protocol ("IP") provide a convenient method for communicating across these diverse networks. These protocols dictate how data are formatted and communicated. As a characteristic of the Internet, the protocols are layered in an IP stack. At higher levels of the IP stack, such as the application layer (where HTTP is employed), the user information is more readily visible, while at lower levels, such as the network level (where TCP/IP are used), the data can merely be observed as packets or a stream of rapidly moving digital signals. Superimposed on the Internet is a standard protocol interface for accessing Web resources, such as servers, files, Web pages, mail messages, and the like. One way that Web resources can be accessed is by browsers made by *Netscape*® and *Microsoft Internet Explorer*®.

Referring again now to FIGURE 1, the user can load this program with the appropriate keystrokes such that a browser window will be displayed on a display 118. In one embodiment, the user can run the browser program on the PC 112 such that the browser window is displayed on the display 118. While watching a preferred

program, the user can also view display 118. When an audio signal is received by the receiver 110 and the encoded information is contained therein that was input thereto by the advertiser, the PC 112 will then perform a number of operations. The first operation, according to the disclosed embodiment, is to extract the audio information within the received audio signal in the form of digital data, and then transmit this digital data to a defined location on the global communication network via a modem connection 114. This connection will be described hereinbelow. This information will be relayed to a proprietary location and the instructions sent back to the PC 112 as to the location of the advertiser associated with the code, and the PC 112 will then effect a communication link to that location such that the user can view on the display 118 information that the advertiser, by the fact of putting the tone onto the broadcast channel, desires the viewer to view. This information can be in the form of interactive programs, data files, etc. In one example, when an advertisement appears on the television, the tone can be generated and then additional data displayed on the display 118. Additionally, a streaming video program could be played on the PC received over the network, which streaming video program is actually longer than the advertising segment on the broadcast. Another example would be a sports game that would broadcast the tone in order to allow a user access to information that is not available over the broadcast network, such as additional statistics associated with the sports program, etc.

By utilizing the system described herein with respect to the disclosed embodiment of FIGURE 1, an advertiser is allowed the ability to control a user's PC 112 through the use of tones embedded within a program audio signal. As will be described hereinbelow, the disclosed embodiment utilizes particular routing information stored in the PC 112 which allows the encoded information in the received audio signal to route this information to a desired location on the network,

and then allow other routing information to be returned to the PC 112 for control thereof to route the PC 112 to the appropriate location associated with that code.

Referring now to FIGURE 2, there is illustrated a computer 204, similar to computer 112, connected to display information on display 118. The computer 204 comprises an internal audio or "sound" card 206 for receiving the transmitted audio signal through receive antenna 109 and receiver 110. The sound card 206 typically contains analog-to-digital circuitry for converting the analog audio signal into a digital signal. The digital signal may then be more easily manipulated by software programs. The receiver 110 separates the audio signal from the video signal. A special trigger signal located within the transmitted advertiser audio signal triggers proprietary software running on the computer 204 which launches a communication application, in this particular embodiment, the web browser application located on the PC 204. Coded advertiser information contained within the audio signal is then extracted and appended with the address of a proprietary server located on the communication network.

The remote server address is in the form of a URL. This appended data, in addition to other control codes, is inserted directly into the web browser application for automatic routing to the communication network. The web browser running on PC 204, and communicating to the network with an internal modem 208, in this embodiment, transmits the advertiser information to the remote server. The remote server cross-references the advertiser product information to the address of the advertiser server located on the network. The address of the advertiser server is routed back through the PC 204 web browser to the advertiser server. The advertiser product information is returned to PC 204 to be presented to the viewer on display 118. In this particular embodiment, the particular advertiser product information displayed is contained within the advertiser's web page 212. As mentioned above,

the audio signal is audible to the human ear. Therefore the audio signal, as emitted from the TV speakers, may be input to the sound card 206 via a microphone. Furthermore, the audio signal need not be a real-time broadcast, but may be on video tapes, CDs, DVD, or other media which may be displayed at a later date. With the imminent implementation of high definition digital television, the audio signal output from the TV may also be digital. Therefore, direct input into a sound card for A/D purposes may not be necessary, but alternative interfacing techniques to accommodate digital-to-digital signal formats would apply.

Referring now to FIGURE 3, there is illustrated a source PC 302, similar to PCs 204 and 112, connected to a global communication network (GCN) 306 through an interface 304. In this embodiment, the audio signal 111 is received by PC 302 through its sound card 206. The audio signal 111 comprises a trigger signal which triggers proprietary software into launching a web browser application residing on the PC 302. The audio signal 111 also comprises advertiser product information which is extracted and appended with URL information of an Advertiser Reference Server ("ARS") 308. The ARS 308 is a system disposed on the GCN 306 that is defined as the location to which data in the audio signal 111 is to be routed. As such, data in the audio signal 111 will always be routed to the ARS 308, since a URL is unique on the GCN 306. Connected to the ARS 308 is a database 310 of product codes and associated manufacturer URLs. The database 310 undergoes a continual update process which is transparent to the user. As companies sign-on, i.e., subscribe, to this technology, manufacturer and product information is added to the database 310 without interrupting operation of the source PC 302 with frequent updates. When the advertiser server address URL is obtained from the ARS database 310, it and the request for the particular advertiser product information are automatically routed back through the web browser on PC 302, over to the respective advertiser server for retrieval of the advertiser product information to the PC 302. It

should be noted that although the disclosed invention discusses a global communication network, the system is also applicable to LANs, WANs, and peer-to-peer network configurations. Additionally, the disclosed architecture is not limited to a single source PC 302, but may comprise a plurality of source PCs, e.g., PC 300 and PC 303. Moreover, a plurality of ARS 308 systems and advertiser servers 312 may be implemented, e.g., ARS 314, and advertiser server A 316, respectively.

The information transactions, in general, which occur between the networked systems of this embodiment, over the communication network, are the following. The web browser running on source PC 302 transmits a message packet to the ARS 308 over Path "A." The ARS 308 decodes the message packet and performs a cross-reference function with product information extracted from the received message packet to obtain the address of an advertiser server 312. A new message packet is assembled comprising the advertiser server 312 address, and sent back to the source PC 302 over Path "B." A "handoff" operation is performed whereby the source PC 302 browser simply reroutes the information on to the advertiser server 312 over Path "C," with the appropriate source and destination address appended. The advertiser server 312 receives and decodes the message packet. The request-for-advertiser-product-information is extracted and the advertiser 312 retrieves the requested information from its database for transmission back to the source PC 302 over Path "D." The source PC 302 then processes the information, i.e., for display to the viewer. The optional Path "E" is discussed hereinbelow. It should be noted that the disclosed methods are not limited to only browser communication applications, but may accommodate, with sufficient modifications by one skilled in the art, other communication applications used to transmit information over the Internet or communication network.

Referring now to FIGURE 4a, the message packet 400 sent from the source PC 302 to ARS 308 via Path "A" comprises several fields. One field comprises the URL of the ARS 308 which indicates where the message packet is to be sent.

Another field comprises the advertiser product code or other information derived from the audio signal 111, and any additional overhead information required for a given transaction. The product code provides a link to the address of the advertiser server 312, located in the database 310. Yet another field comprises the network address of the source PC 302. In general, network transmissions are effected in packets of information, each packet providing a destination address, a source address, and data. These packets vary depending upon the network transmission protocol utilized for communication. Although the protocols utilized in the disclosed embodiment are of a conventional protocol suite commonly known as TCP/IP, it should be understood that any protocols providing the similar basic functions can be used, with the primary requirement that a browser can forward the routing information to the desired URL in response to keystrokes being input to a PC. Within the context of this disclosure, "message packet" shall refer to and comprise the destination URL, product information, and source address, even though more than a single packet must be transmitted to effect such a transmission.

Upon receipt of the message packet 400 from source PC 302, ARS 308 processes the information in accordance with instructions embedded in the overhead information. The ARS 308 specifically will extract the product code information from the received packet 400 and, once extracted, will then decode this product code information. Once decoded, this information is then compared with data contained within the ARS advertiser database 310 to determine if there is a "hit." If there is no "hit" indicating a match, then information is returned to the browser indicating such. If there is a "hit," a packet 402 is assembled which comprises the address of the source PC 302, and information instructing the source PC 302 as to how to access,

directly in a "handoff" operation, another location on the network, that of an advertiser server 312. This type of construction is relatively conventional with browsers such as *Netscape®* and *Microsoft Internet Explorer®* and, rather than displaying information from the ARS 308, the source PC 302 can then access the advertiser server 312. The ARS 308 transmits the packet 402 back to source PC 302 over Path "B." Referring now to FIGURE 4b, the message packet 402 comprises the address of the source PC 302, the URL of the advertiser server 312 embedded within instructional code, and the URL of the ARS 308.

Upon receipt of the message packet 402 by the source PC 302, the message packet 402 is disassembled to obtain pertinent routing information for assembly of a new message packet 404. The web browser running on source PC 302 is now directed to obtain, over Path "C," the product information relevant to the particular advertiser server 312 location information embedded in message packet 404. Referring now to FIGURE 4c, the message packet 404 for this transaction comprises the URL of the advertiser server 312, the request-for-product-information data, and the address of the source PC 302.

Upon receipt of the message packet 404 from source PC 302, advertiser server 312 disassembles the message packet 404 to obtain the request-for-product-information data. The advertiser server 312 then retrieves the particular product information from its database, and transmits it over Path "D" back to the source PC 302. Referring now to FIGURE 4d, the message packet 406 for this particular transaction comprises the address of the source PC 302, the requested information, and the URL of the advertiser server 312.

Optionally, the ARS 308 may make a direct request for product information over Path "E" to advertiser server 312. In this mode, the ARS 308 sends information

to the advertiser server 312 instructing it to contact the source PC 302. This, however, is unconventional and requires more complex software control. The message packet 408 for this transaction is illustrated in FIGURE 4e, which comprises the URL of the advertiser server 312, the request-for-product-information data, and the address of the source PC 302. Since product information is not being returned to the ARS 308, but directly to the source PC 302, the message packet 408 requires the return address to be that of the source PC 302. The product information is then passed directly to PC 302 over Path "D."

Referring now to FIGURE 5, the method for detecting and obtaining product information is as follows. In decision block 500, a proprietary application running resident on a source computer PC 302 (similar to PC 204) monitors the audio input for a special trigger signal. Upon detection of the trigger signal, data following the trigger signal is decoded for further processing, in function block 502. In function block 504, the data is buffered for further manipulation. In decision block 506, a determination is made as to whether the data can be properly authenticated. If not, program flow continues through the "N" signal to function block 520 where the data is discarded. In function block 522, the program then signals for a retransmission of the data. The system then waits for the next trigger signal, in decision block 500. If properly authenticated in decision block 506, program flow continues through the "Y" signal path where the data is then used to launch the web browser application, as indicated in function block 508. In function block 510, the web browser receives the URL data, which is then automatically routed through the computer modem 208 to the network interface 304 and ultimately to the network 306. In function block 514, the ARS 308 responds by returning the URL of advertiser server 312 to the PC 302. In function block 516, the web browser running on the source PC 302, receives the advertiser URL information from the ARS 308, and transmits the URL for the

product file to the advertiser server 312. In block 518, the advertiser server 312 responds by sending the product information to the source PC 302 for processing.

5 The user may obtain the benefits of this architecture by simply downloading the proprietary software over the network. Other methods for obtaining the software are well-known; for example, by CD, diskette, or pre-loaded hard drives.

10 Referring now to FIGURE 6, there is illustrated a flowchart of the process the ARS 308 may undergo when receiving the message packet 400 from the source PC 302. In decision block 600, the ARS 308 checks for the receipt of the message packet 400. If a message packet 400 is not received, program flow moves along the "N" path to continue waiting for the message. If the message packet 400 is received, program flow continues along path "Y" for message processing. Upon receipt of the message packet 400, in function block 602, the ARS 308 decodes the message packet 400. The product code is then extracted independently in function block 604 in preparation for matching the product code with the appropriate advertiser server address located in the database 310. In function block 606, the product code is then used with a lookup table to retrieve the advertiser server 312 URL of the respective product information contained in the audio signal data. In function block 608, the ARS 308 then assembles message packet 402 for transmission back to the source PC 302. Function block 610 indicates the process of sending the message packet 402 back to the source PC 302 over Path "B."

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25 Referring now to FIGURE 7, there is illustrated a flowchart of the interactive processes between the source PC 302 and the advertiser server 312. In function block 700, the source PC 302 receives the message packet 402 back from the ARS 308 and begins to decode the packet 402. In function block 702, the URL of the advertiser product information is extracted from the message packet 402 and saved

for insertion into the message packet 404 to the advertiser server 312. The message packet 404 is then assembled and sent by the source PC 302 over Path "C" to the advertiser server 312, in function block 704. While the source PC 302 waits, in function block 706, the advertiser server 312 receives the message packet 404 from the source PC 302, in function block 708, and disassembles it. The product information location is then extracted from the message packet 404 in function block 710. The particular product information is retrieved from the advertiser server 312 database for transmission back to the source PC 302. In function block 712, the product information is assembled into message packet 406 and then transmitted back to the source PC 302 over Path "D." Returning to the source PC 302 in function block 714, the advertiser product information contained in the message packet 406 received from the advertiser server 312, is then extracted and processed in function block 716.

Referring now to FIGURE 8, after receipt of a trigger signal, a web browser application on a source PC 302 is automatically launched and computer display 800 presents a browser page 802. Proprietary software running on the source PC 302 processes the audio signal data after being digitized through the sound card 206. The software appropriately prepares the data for insertion directly into the web browser by extracting the product information code and appending keystroke data to this information. First, a URL page 804 is opened in response to a Ctrl-O command added by the proprietary software as the first character string. Opening URL page 804 automatically positions the cursor in a field 806 where additional keystroke data following the Ctrl-O command will be inserted. After URL page 804 is opened, the hypertext protocol preamble http:// is inserted into the field 806. Next, URL information associated with the location of the ARS 308 is inserted into field 806. Following the ARS 308 URL data are the characters /? to allow entry of variables immediately following the /? characters. In this embodiment, the variable following

is the product information code received in the audio signal. The product code information also provides the cross-reference information for obtaining the advertiser URL from the ARS database 310. Next, a carriage return is added to send the URL/product data and close the window 804. After the message packet 400 is transmitted to the ARS 308 from the source PC 302, transactions from the ARS308, to the source PC 302, to the advertiser server 312, and back to the source PC 302, occur quickly and are transparent to the viewer. At this point, the next information the viewer sees is the product information which was received from the advertiser server 312.

Referring now to FIGURE 9, there is illustrated a block diagram of a more simplified embodiment. In this embodiment, a video source 902 is provided which is operable to provide an audio output on an audio cable 901 which provides routing information referred to by reference numeral 904. The routing information 904 is basically information contained within the audio signal. This is an encoded or embedded signal. The important aspect of the routing information 904 is that it is automatically output in realtime as a function of the broadcast of the video program received over the video source 902. Therefore, whenever the program is being broadcast in realtime to the user 908, the routing information 904 will be output whenever the producer of the video desires it to be produced. It should be understood that the box 902 representing the video source could be any type of media that will result in the routing information being output. This could be a cassette player, a DVD player, an audio cassette, a CD ROM or any such media. It is only important that this is a program that the producer develops which the user 908 watches in a continuous or a streaming manner. Embedded within that program, at a desired point selected by the producer, the routing information 904 is output.

The audio information is then routed to a PC 906, which is similar to the PC 112 in FIGURE 1. A user 908 is interfaced with the PC to receive information thereof, the PC 906 having associated therewith a display (not shown). The PC 906 is interfaced with a network 910, similar to the network 306 in FIGURE 3. This network 910 has multiple nodes thereon, one of which is the PC 906, and another of which is represented by a network node 912 which represents remote information. The object of the present embodiment is to access remote information for display to the user 908 by the act of transmitting from the video program in block 902 the routing information 904. This routing information 904 is utilized to allow the PC 906 which has a network "browser" running thereon to "fetch" the remote information at the node 912 over the network 910 for display to the user 908. This routing information 904 is in the form of an embedded code within the audio signal, as was described hereinabove.

Referring now to FIGURE 10, there is illustrated a more detailed block diagram of the embodiment of FIGURE 9. In this embodiment, the PC 906 is split up into a couple of nodes, a first PC 1002 and a second PC 1004. The PC 1002 resides at the node associated with the user 908, and the PC 1004 resides at another node. The PC 1004 represents the ARS 308 of FIGURE 3. The PC 1004 has a database 1006 associated therewith, which is basically the advertiser database 310. Therefore, there are three nodes on the network 910 necessary to implement the disclosed embodiment, the PC 1002, the PC 1004 and the remote information node 912. The routing information 904 is utilized by the PC 1002 for routing to the PC 1004 to determine the location of the remote information node 912 on the network 910. This is returned to the PC 1002 and a connection made directly with the remote information node 912 and the information retrieved therefrom to the user 908. The routing information 904 basically constitutes primary routing information.

Referring now to FIGURE 11, there is illustrated a diagrammatic view of how the network packet is formed for sending the primary routing information to the PC 1004. In general, the primary routing information occupies a single field which primary routing information is then assembled into a data packet with the secondary routing information for transfer to the network 910. This is described hereinabove in detail.

Referring now to FIGURE 12, there is illustrated an alternate embodiment to that of FIGURE 9. In this embodiment, the video source 902 has associated therewith an optical region 1202, which optical region 1202 has disposed therein an embedded video code. This embedded video code could be relatively complex or as simple as a grid of dark and white regions, each region in the grid able to have a dark color for a logic "1" or a white region for a logic "0." This will allow a digital value to be disposed within the optical region 1202. A sensor 1204 can then be provided for sensing this video code. In the example above, this would merely require an array of optical detectors, one for each region in the grid to determine whether this is a logic "1" or a logic "0" state. One of the sensed video is then output to the PC 906 for processing thereof to determine the information contained therein, which information contained therein constitutes the primary routing information 904. Thereafter, it is processed as described hereinabove with reference to FIGURE 9.

Referring now to FIGURE 13, there is illustrated a block diagram for an embodiment wherein a user's profile can be forwarded to the original subscriber or manufacturer. The PC 906 has associated therewith a profile database 1302, which profile database 1302 is operable to store a profile of the user 908. This profile is created when the program, after initial installation, requests profile information to be input in order to activate the program. In addition to the profile, there is also a unique ID that is provided to the user 908 in association with the browser program

that runs on the PC 906. This is stored in a storage location represented by a block 1304. This ID 1304 is accessible by a remote location as a "cookie" which is information that is stored in the PC 906 in an accessible location, which accessible location is actually accessible by the remote program running on a remote node.

5           The ARS 308, which basically constitutes the PC 1004 of FIGURE 10, is operable to have associated therewith a profile database 1308, which profile database 1308 is operable to store profiles for all of the users. The profile database 1308 is a combination of the stored in profile database 1302 for all of the PCs 906 that are attachable to the system. This is to be distinguished from information stored in the  
10       database 310 of the ARS 308, the advertiser's database, which contains intermediate destination tables. When the routing information in the primary routing information 904 is forwarded to the ARS 308 and extracted from the original data packet, the lookup procedure described hereinabove can then be performed to determine where this information is to be routed. The profile database 1302 is then utilized for each  
15       transaction, wherein each transaction in the form of the routing information received from the primary routing information 904 is compared to the destination tables of database 310 to determine what manufacturer is associated therewith.

          The associated ID 1304 that is transmitted along with the routing information in primary routing information 904 is then compared with the profile database 1308  
20       to determine if a profile associated therewith is available. This information is stored in a transaction database 1310 such that, at a later time, for each routing code received in the form of the information in primary routing information 904, there will associated therewith the IDs 1304 of each of the PCs 906. The associated profiles in database 1308, which are stored in association with IDs 1304, can then be assembled  
25       and transmitted to a subscriber as referenced by a subscriber node 1312 on the network 910. The ARS 308 can do this in two modes, a realtime mode or a non-

realtime mode. In a realtime mode, each time a PC 906 accesses the advertiser database 310, that user's profile information is uploaded to the subscriber node 1312. At the same time, billing information is generated for that subscriber 1312 which is stored in a billing database 1316. Therefore, the ARS 308 has the ability to inform the subscriber 1312 of each transaction, bill for those transactions, and also provide to the subscriber 1312 profile information regarding who is accessing the particular product advertisement having associated therewith the routing information field 904 for a particular routing code as described hereinabove. This information, once assembled, can then be transmitted to the subscriber 1312 and also be reflected in billing information and stored in the billing information database 1316.

Referring now to FIGURE 14, there is illustrated a flowchart depicting the operation for storing the profile for the user. The program is initiated in a block 1402 and then proceeds to a function block 1404, wherein the system will prompt for the profile upon initiation of the system. This initiation is a function that is set to activate whenever the user initially loads the software that he or she is provided. The purpose for this is to create, in addition to the setup information, a user profile. Once the user is prompted for this, then the program will flow to a decision block 1406 to determine whether the user provides basic or detailed information. This is selectable by the user. If selecting basic, the program will flow to a function block 1408 wherein the user will enter basic information such as name and serial number and possibly an address. However, to provide some incentive to the user to enter more information, the original prompt in function block 1404 would have offers for such things as coupons, discounts, etc., if the user will enter additional information. If the user selects this option, the program flows from the decision block 1406 to a function block 1410. In the function block 1410, the user is prompted to enter specific information such as job, income level, general family history, demographic

information and more. There can be any amount of information collected in this particular function block.

Once all of the information is collected, in either the basic mode or the more specific mode, the program will then flow to a function block 1412 where this information is stored locally. The program then flows to a decision block 1414 to then go on-line to the host or the ARS 308. In general, the user is prompted to determine whether he or she wants to send this information to the host at the present time or to send it later. If he or she selects the "later" option, the program will flow to a function block 1415 to prompt the user at a later time to send the information. In the disclosed embodiment, the user will not be able to utilize the software until the profile information is sent to the host. Therefore, the user may have to activate this at a later time in order to connect with the host.

If the user has selected the option to upload the profile information to the host, the program will flow to the function block 1416 to initiate the connect process and then to a decision block 1418 to determine if the connection has been made. If not, the program will flow along a "N" path to a time to decision block 1420 which will timeout to an error block 1422 or back to the input of the connect decision block 1418. The program, once connected, will then flow along a "Y" path from decision block 1418 to a function block 1428 to send the profile information with the ID of the computer or user to the host. The ID is basically, as described hereinabove, a "cookie" in the computer which is accessed by the program when transmitting to the host. The program will then flow to a function block 1430 to activate the program such that it, at later time, can operate without requiring all of the setup information. In general, all of the operation of this flowchart is performed with a "wizard" which steps the user through the setup process. Once complete, the program will flow to a Done block 1432.

Referring now to FIGURE 15, there is illustrated a flowchart depicting the operation of the host when receiving a transaction. The program is initiated at a Start block 1502 and then proceeds to decision block 1504, wherein it is determined whether the system has received a routing request, i.e., the routing information 904 in the form of a tone, etc., embedded in the audio signal, as described hereinabove with respect to FIGURE 9. The program will loop back around to the input of decision block 1504 until the routing request has been received. At this time, the program will flow along the "Y" path to a function block 1506 to receive the primary routing information and the user ID. Essentially, this primary routing information is extracted from the audio tone, in addition to the user ID. The program then flows to a function block 1508 to look up the manufacturer URL that corresponds to the received primary routing information and then return the necessary command information to the originating PC 108 in order to allow that PC 108 to connect to the destination associated with the primary routing information. Thereafter, the program will flow to a function block 1510 to update the transaction database 1310 for the current transaction. In general, the routing information 904 will be stored as a single field with the associated IDs. The profile database 1308, as described hereinabove, has associated therewith detailed profiles of each user on the system that has activated their software in association with their ID. Since the ID was sent in association with the routing information, what is stored in the transaction database 1310 is the routing code, in association with all of the IDs transmitted to the system in association with that particular routing code. Once this transaction database 1310 has been updated, as described hereinabove, the transactions can be transferred back to the subscriber at node 312 with the detailed profile information from the profile database 1308.

The profile information can be transmitted back to the subscriber or manufacturer at the node 312 in realtime or non-realtime. A decision block 1512 is

provided for this, which determines if the delivery is realtime. If realtime, the program will flow along a "Y" path to a function block 1514 wherein the information will be immediately forwarded to the manufacturer or subscriber. The program will then flow to a function block 1516 wherein the billing for that particular manufacturer or subscriber will be updated in the billing database 1316. The program will then flow into an End block 1518. If it was non-realtime, the program moves along the "N" path to a function block 1520 wherein it is set for a later delivery and it is accrued in the transaction database 1310. In any event, the transaction database 1310 will accrue all information associated with a particular routing code.

With a realtime transaction, it is possible for a manufacturer to place an advertisement in a magazine or to place a product on a shelf at a particular time. The manufacturer can thereafter monitor the times when either the advertisements or the products are purchased. Of course, they must be scanned into a computer which will provide some delay. However, the manufacturer can gain a very current view of how a product is moving. For example, if a cola manufacturer were to provide a promotional advertisement on, for example, television, indicating that a new cola was going to be placed on the shelf and that the first 1000 purchasers, for example, scanning their code into the network would receive some benefit, such as a chance to win a trip to some famous resort in Florida or some other incentive, the manufacturer would have a very good idea as to how well the advertisement was received. Further, the advertiser would know where the receptive markets were. If this advertiser, for example, had placed the television advertisement in ten cities and received overwhelming response from one city, but very poor response from another city, he would then have some inclination to believe that either the one poor-response city was not a good market or that the advertising medium he had chosen was very poor. Since the advertiser can obtain a relatively instant response and also content

with that response as to the demographics of the responder, very important information can be obtained in a relatively short time.

It should be noted that the disclosed embodiment is not limited to a single source PC 302, but may encompass a large number of source computers connected over a global communication network. Additionally, the embodiment is not limited to a single ARS 308 or a single advertiser server 312, but may include a plurality of ARS and advertiser systems, indicated by the addition of ARS 314 and advertiser server A 316, respectively. It should also be noted that this embodiment is not limited only to global communication networks, but also may be used with LAN, WAN, and peer-to-peer configurations.

It should also be noted that the disclosed embodiment is not limited to a personal computer, but is also applicable to, for example, a Network Computer ("NetPC"), a scaled-down version of the PC, or any system which accommodates user interaction and interfaces to information resources.

One typical application of the above noted technique is for providing a triggering event during a program, such as a sport event. In a first example, this may be generated by an advertiser. One could imagine that, due to the cost of advertisements in a high profile sports program, there is a desire to utilize this time wisely. If, for example, an advertiser contracted for 15 seconds worth of advertising time, they could insert within their program a tone containing the routing information. This routing information can then be output to the user's PC 302 which will cause the user's PC 302 to, via the network, obtain information from a remote location typically controlled by the advertiser. This could be in the form of an advertisement of a length longer than that contracted for. Further, this could be an interactive type of advertisement. An important aspect to the type of interaction

between the actual broadcast program with the embedded routing information and the manufacturer's site is the fact that there is provided information as to the user's PC 302 and a profile of the user themselves. Therefore, an advertiser can actually gain realtime information as to the number of individuals that are watching their particular advertisement and also information as to the background of those individuals, profile information, etc. This can be a very valuable asset to an advertiser.

In another example, the producer of the program, whether it be an on-air program, a program embedded in a video tape, CD-ROM, DVD, or a cassette, can allow the user to automatically access additional information that is not displayed on the screen. For example, in a sporting event, various statistics can be provided to the user from a remote location, merely by the viewer watching the program. When these statistics are provided, the advertiser can be provided with profile information and background information regarding the user. This can be important when, for example, the user may record a sports program. If the manufacturer sees that this program routing code is being output from some device at a time later than the actual broadcast itself, this allows the advertisers to actually see that their program is still being used and also what type of individual is using it. Alternatively, the broadcaster could determine the same and actually bill the advertiser an additional sum for a later broadcast. This is all due to the fact that the routing information automatically, through a PC and a network, will provide an indication to the advertiser the time at which the actual information was broadcast.

The different type of medium that can be utilized with the above embodiment are such things as advertisements, which are discussed hereinabove, contests, games, news programs, education, coupon promotional programs, demonstration media (demos), and photographs, all of which can be broadcast on a private site or a public

site. This all will provide the ability to allow realtime interface with the network and the remote location for obtaining the routed information and also allow for realtime billing and accounting.

Referring now to FIGURE 16, there is illustrated a general block diagram of a disclosed embodiment. A bar code scanning device 1600 referred to as an "input device" or "keystroke automator" is provided by an input device distributor to customers and is associated with that distributor via an input device ID stored therein. The input device 1600 is either sold or freely distributed to customers for use with their personal computing systems. Since more and more products are being sold using bar codes, it can be appreciated that a user having the input device 1600 can scan bar codes of a multitude of products in order to obtain more information. Information about these products can be made immediately available to the user from the manufacturer for presentation by the user's computer 302. Beyond simply displaying information about the product in which the user is interested, the input device distributor may include additional advertising information for display to the user such as information about other promotions or products provided or sold by the input device distributor. Similarly, advertisers may provide catalogs of advertisements or information in newspapers or periodicals where the user simply scans the bar code associated with the advertisement using the input device 1600 to obtain further information. There is provided a paper source 1602 having contained thereon an advertisement 1604 and an associated bar code 1606. (Note that the disclosed concept is not limited to scanning of bar codes 1606 from paper sources 1602, but is also operable to scan a bar code 1606 on the product itself. Also, the input device 1600 can be any type of device that will scan any type of image having information encoded therein.)

After obtaining the input device 1600 from the input device distributor, the user connects the input device 1600 to their PC 302. During a scanning operation, input device 1600 reads bar code data 1606 and the input device ID into a "wedge" interface 1608 for conversion into keyboard data, which keyboard data is passed therefrom into the keyboard input port of PC 302. The importance of the input device ID will be discussed in more detail hereinbelow.

The wedge interface 1608 is simply an interface box containing circuitry that accommodates inputs from both the scanning input device 1600 and a computer keyboard 1610. This merely allows the information scanned by the input device 1600 to be input into the PC 302. In the disclosed embodiment, the wedge interface 1608 will convert any information. The data output from the input device 1600 is passed into the wedge interface 1608 for conversion into keyboard data which is readily recognizable by the PC 302. Therefore, the input device 1600 is not required to be connected to a separate port on the PC 302. This data is recognized as a sequence of keystrokes. However, the output of the input device 1600 can be input in any manner compatible with the PC 302. When not receiving scanner data, the wedge interface 1608 simply acts as a pass-through device for keyboard data from the keyboard 1610. In any case, the information is ultimately processed by a processor in the PC 302 and can be presented to the user on a display 1612. The wedge interface 1608 is operable to provide a decoding function for the bar code 1606 and conversion thereof to keystroke input data.

In operation, the product code of a product is provided in the form of a bar code 1606. This bar code 1606 is the "link" to a product. The disclosed embodiment is operable to connect that product information contained in the bar code 1606 with a web page of the manufacturer of that product by utilizing the bar code 1606 as the product "identifier." The program operating on the PC 302 provides routing

information to the ARS 308 after launching the browser on the PC 302 and connecting to the ARS 308 over the GCN 306, which ARS 308 then performs the necessary steps to cause the browser to connect to the manufacturer web site, while also providing for an accounting step, as will be described in more detail  
 5 hereinbelow.

The bar code 1606 by itself is incompatible with any kind of network for the purposes of communication therewith. It is primarily provided for a retail-type setting. Therefore, the information contained in the bar code 1606, by itself, does not allow for anything other than identification of a product, assuming that one has a  
 10 database 1614 containing information as to a correlation between the product and the bar code 1606.

The wedge interface 1608 is operable to decode the bar code 1606 to extract the encoded information therein, and append to that decoded bar code information relating to an ID for the input device 1600. This information is then forwarded to the  
 15 ARS 308 by the resident program in the PC 302. This is facilitated by intermediate routing information stored in the program indicating to which node on the GCN 306 the scanned bar code information is to be sent, i.e., to the ARS 308. It is important to note that the information in the bar code 1606 must be converted from its optical image to numerical values which are then ultimately input to the keyboard input port  
 20 of PC 302 and converted into data compatible with communication software residing on the PC 302 (in this case, HTML language for insertion into a browser program). When the scanned information is input to the PC 302, the resident program launches the browser program and then assembles a communication packet comprised of the URL of the ARS 308, the input device ID and the user ID. If another type of  
 25 communications program were utilized, then it would have to be converted into language compatible with that program. Of course, a user could actually key in the

information on the bar code 102 and then append the appropriate intermediate routing information thereafter. As will be described hereinbelow, the intermediate routing information appended thereto is the URL of the ARS 308 disposed on the GCN 306.

5           As part of the configuration for using the input device 1600, the PC 302 hosts input device software which is operable to interpret data transmitted from the input device 1600, and to create a message packet having the scanned product information and input device ID, routing information, and a user ID which identifies the user location of the input device 1600. The input device software  
10           loads at boot-up of the PC 302 and runs in the background. In response to receiving a scanned bar code 1606, the wedge interface 1608 outputs a keystroke code (e.g., ALT-F10) to bring the input device program into the foreground for interaction by the operating system. The input device program then inserts the necessary information into the browser program. The message packet is then  
15           transmitted to interface 304 across the global communication network 306 to the ARS 308. The ARS 308 interrogates the message packet and performs a lookup function using the ARS database 310. If a match is found between particular parameters of the message packet, a return message packet is sent back to the PC 302 for processing.

20           The input device program running on PC 302 functions to partition the browser window displayed to the user into several individual areas. This is for the purpose of preparing to present to the user selected information in each of the individual areas (also called "framing"). The selected information comprises the product information which the user requested by scanning the bar code 1606 using  
25           the input device 1600, information about the input device distributor which establishes the identity of the company associated with that particular input device

1600, and at least one or more other frames which may be advertisements related to other products that the input device distributor sells. Note that the advertisements displayed by the input device distributor may be related to the product of interest or totally unrelated. For example, if a user scans the bar code 1606 of a Company A soda, the input device distributor may generate an advertisement of a new soft drink being marketed by Company A, that it sells. On the other hand, the input device distributor may also structure the display of information to the user such that a user requesting product information of a Product X may get the requested information of Product X along with advertisements for a competing item Product Y. Essentially, the input device distributor is free to generate any advertisement to the user in response to the user requesting product information.

The return message packet transmitted from the ARS 308 to the PC 302 is then transmitted back across the GCN 306 to the advertiser server 312. The advertiser server 312 restructures the message packet and appends the particular product information for transmission back to the PC 302. Upon receiving the particular advertiser information from advertiser server 312, the PC 302 then retransmits a message to the input device distributor site 1616 and E-commerce site 1618 to obtain the information that needs to be framed in the browser window displayed to the user.

Therefore, the input device 1600 is associated with the input device distributor by way of an input device ID such that scanning a product bar code 1606 in order to obtain information about that particular product generates one or more responses from one or more remote sites disposed on the GCN 306. Stored in the input device 1600 is the input device ID which establishes its relationship to the input device distributor. Proprietary input device software running on the PC

302 operates to decode scanned bar code information and the input device ID received from the input device 1600 and wedge interface 1608, and also provides a unique user ID for establishing the location of the user of the input device 1600. The input device software also assembles message packets and works in  
 5 conjunction with the on-board communication software (e.g., a browser) to automatically route the message packets across the GCN 306 such that the one or more remote sites disposed on the GCN 306 return information to be framed for presentation to the user.

Referring now to FIGURE 17, there is illustrated a conversion circuit of the wedge interface. A microcontroller 1700 provides conversion of the data from the  
 10 input device 1600 and controls interfacing of the keyboard 1610 and input device 1600 with the PC 302. The microcontroller 1700 has contained therein a memory 1702 or it can have external memory. There are provided a plurality of input device interfaces 1704 to the input device 1600, a plurality of PC interfaces 1706 to the PC  
 15 302, and plurality of keyboard interfaces 1708 to the keyboard 106. In general, the input device interfaces 1704 comprise a serial data line, a ground line, and a power line. Similarly, the keyboard interfaces 1708 comprise a serial data line, a ground line, a clock line, and a power line. The PC 302 provides a clock line, a power line, a serial data, and a ground line for input to the microcontroller 1700. The  
 20 microcontroller 1700 is operable to receive signals from the keyboard 1610 and transfer the signals to the PC 302 as keyboard signals. Operation with the keyboard 1610 is essentially a "pass-through" procedure. Data output from the keyboard 1610 is already in keyboard format, and therefore requires no conversion by the wedge interface 1608. With respect to the input device 1600, the serial data is not  
 25 compatible with a keyboard 1610 and, therefore, it must be converted into a keyboard format in order to allow input thereof to the keyboard input of the PC 302.

The microcontroller 1700 performs this function after decoding this bar code information, and conversion of this bar code information into an appropriate stream of data which is comprised of the bar code information and the appended URL. This appended URL will be pre-stored in the memory 1702 and is programmable at the time of manufacture. It is noted that the memory 1702 is illustrated as being contained within the microcontroller 1702 to provide a single chip solution. However, this could be external memory that is accessible by the microcontroller 1702. Therefore, the microcontroller 1700 provides an interface between the input device 1600 and the keyboard 1610 to the PC 302 which allows the input device 1600 to receive coded information and convert it to keyboard strokes or, alternatively, to merely pass-through the keystrokes from the keyboard 1610. Therefore, the user need not install any type of plug-in circuit board into the motherboard of the PC 302 in order to provide an interface to the input device 1600; rather, the user need only utilize the already available keyboard port in order to input the appropriate data into the system.

In this particular disclosed embodiment, the microcontroller 1700 comprises a PIC16C73 microcontroller by *Microchip Technologies*<sup>TM</sup>. The PIC16C73 device is a low cost CMOS 8-bit microcontroller with an integrated analog-to-digital converter. The PIC16C73 device, as illustrated in the disclosed embodiment, has 192 bytes of RAM and 4k x 4 of EPROM memory. The microcontroller 1700 can accommodate asynchronous or synchronous inputs from input devices connected to it. In this disclosed embodiment, communication to the keyboard 1610 is synchronous while it is asynchronous when communicating with input device 1600.

It should be noted that, although in this particular embodiment bar code information of the bar code 1606 is input into the keyboard input port of the PC 302,

disclosed methods may also be advantageously utilized with high speed port architectures such as Universal Serial Bus ("USB") and IEEE 1394.

Bar codes are structured to be read in either direction. Timing considerations need to be addressed because of the variety of individuals scanning the bar code introduce a wide variety of scan rates. Bar codes use bars of varying widths. The presence of a black bar generates a positive pulse, and the absence of a black bar generates no pulse. Each character of a conventional bar code has associated therewith seven pulses or bars. Depending on the width of the bars, the time between pulses varies. In this disclosed embodiment, the interface circuitry 1608 performs a "running" calculation of the scan time based upon the rising edge of the pulses commencing with the leader or header information. The minimum and maximum scans times are calculated continuously in software with the interface 1608 during the scanning process to ensure a successful scan by the user.

Referring now to FIGURE 18, there is illustrated a sample message packet transmitted from the user's PC 302 to the ARS 308. The message packet 1800 comprises a number of bits of information including the bar code information 1802 obtained from the user scanning the bar code 1606 with the input device 1600; the input device ID 1804 which is embedded in a memory in the input device 1600 and identifies it with a particular input device distributor; and a user ID 1806 which is derived from the software running on the PC 302 and which identifies uniquely with the user location. Note that the message packet includes other necessary information for the proper transmission for point to point.

Referring now to FIGURE 19, there is illustrated a more detailed block diagram of the routing of the message packets in order to present the framed information to the user. As is mentioned hereinabove, when the user scans a bar

code 1606 using the input device 1600, an input device program running on the user PC 302 is operable to interpret the information output by the input device 1600 and generate a message packet for transmission over the GCN 306. The input device program assembles the message packet such that it is directed to the ARS 308 disposed on the GCN 306. The message packet contains several pieces of information including the input device ID 1804 which links it to the input device distributor, the user ID 1806 which identifies the particular user using the input device 1600, and bar code information describing a particular product of interest to the user. This message from the PC 302 is transmitted over a path 1900 to the ARS 308 where the ARS database 310 is accessed to cross reference the ID information 1804 and bar code information 1802 to a particular advertiser and input device distributor. The ARS 308 returns a message packet over a path 1902 to the user PC 302 which contains routing information as to the location of various other sites disposed on the GCN 306, for example, the advertiser server 312 and input device distributor site 1616.

It can be appreciated that other information can also be provided by the ARS 308 which more closely targets the particular user of the input device 1600. For example, if it is known that a particular input device 1600 is sold in a certain geographic area, this information can be useful in targeting the particular user with certain advertising information relevant to that geographic area. In any case, the information returned from the ARS 308 over path 1902 provides enough information for the input device program running on the user PC 302 to identify a number of other sites disposed on the GCN 306. The user PC 302 then processes the return message packet and routes another message packet over a path 1904 to the advertiser server 312. The advertiser server 312 then returns product information of the particular product in which the user was interested back to the user PC 302 over a path 1906. Similarly, the user PC 302 routes information (e.g., the URL of the input

device distributor site and the user profile) to the input device distributor site 1616 over a path 1908 in order to obtain information back over a path 1910 for framing any banners which identify the input device distributor. Additionally, the user PC 302 forwards a message packet to the E-commerce site 1618 over a path 1912 in order to return information regarding any particular advertisements the input device distributor wants to display to the user. The advertisements are returned to the PC 302 over a path 1914.

Referring now to FIGURE 20, there is illustrated a block diagram of a browser window according to the disclosed embodiment. The browser window 2000 is partitioned into a plurality of areas for framing specific information. A bar code area 2002 displays that product information in which the user was interested; an input device-specific area 2004 displays information about the input device distributor; and an E-commerce area 2006 displays advertising information that the input device distributor selects for display according to this particular user and input device 1600. As mentioned hereinabove, a program operable to process scanned bar code information with the unique input device 1600 develops the browser window by partitioning it into specific areas for the framing of information. Therefore, information returned from the E-commerce site 1608 is passed through the GCN 306 to the particular E-commerce frame 2006. Similarly, information about the particular product of interest is returned from the advertiser site 312 across the GCN 306 to the particular bar code specific area 2002. Information placed in the input device specific area 2004 is information about the input device distributor which is returned from the input device distributor site 1616 across GCN 306.

Referring now to FIGURE 21, there is illustrated a structure of information contained in the ARS database. The ARS database 310 contains a variety of information required to properly interrogate and assemble packets for obtaining

information from the various sites disposed on the GCN 306. The ARS database 310 has a database structure 2100 which contains addresses for the web sites containing the product information requested by the user when scanning the bar code 1606 with the input device 1600. Under a Product heading 2102 are listed the particular bar codes and associated routing information for addressing the respective server location. For example, the ARS server 308 may contain any number of advertisers having unique URL addresses associated therewith. Therefore, the bar code 1606 of a particular product is associated with a unique URL address which routes any request for information of that product to that particular advertiser's site. Also part of the ARS database structure 2000 is a heading of Input device 2104 under which is the input device ID 1804 and the distributor associated with that input device ID 1804.

It can be appreciated that there may be a number of distributors using the disclosed architecture such that each distributor has an ID embedded in the input device 1600 which uniquely identifies that input device with the particular distributor. Therefore, the unique input device ID 1804 needs to be listed with the respective distributors of that input device 1600 in order to process the information that needs to be framed and displayed to that particular user. Another heading under the ARS database structure 2100 is a user heading 2106 which contains profile information associated with that particular user ID 1806. As mentioned hereinabove, the user ID 1806 is obtained via the input device software running on the PC 302 and upon installation or subsequent configuration may request that the user input certain profile information which may be used to target that particular user with products and services which identify with that user profile. The ARS database structure 2100 also contains an E-commerce heading 2108 which contains information related to the bar code 1606 and an advertisement that may be triggered by the request for that information. For example, any bar code 1606 associated with a paper source 1602

can be associated with the specific information in the ARS database 310. A user wishing to obtain information about a specific soft drink may, in fact, trigger an advertising response of a competitor product. Similarly, the user interested in information about that particular soft drink may also trigger information which is relevant to that particular product or a product which may normally be served in conjunction with that soft drink. Furthermore, if the user profile indicates that this individual has significant interest in finance or insurance, the request for information regarding this particular bar coded product may trigger advertisement from an E-commerce server 1618 related to information about finance and insurance. It should be noted that the information described as contained within the ARS database structure 2100 is not limited to what has been described, but may comprise any number of pieces of information used to present desired information to the computer display of the user.

Referring now to FIGURE 22, there is illustrated a flowchart of the process of receiving information from the user's perspective, and according to the disclosed embodiment. The input device software running on the user's PC 302 runs in the background until activated by output from the input device 1600. Therefore, flow moves to a decision block 2200 where if a scanned input does not occur, flow moves out the "N" path and loops back to the input of decision block 2200. On the other hand, if scanned input information is received, flow moves out the "Y" path to a function block 2202 where the input device software assembles a message packet containing the bar code information, the input device ID 1804 and the ARS 308 URL address. Additionally, the browser is launched in which this information is placed for transmission to the ARS 308. Flow then moves to a function block 2204 where the browser is partitioned into any number of areas in which information is displayed when obtained from the input device distributor site 1616, the E-commerce site 1618, and the advertiser server 312. It should be known that although three frames are

shown in the particular window 2000 of this embodiment, the number of frames displayed in the window 2000 is limited only by the available real estate of the window 2000 area itself.

After the input device software partitions the browser window into one or more frames in preparation of receipt of return information, flow moves to a decision block 2206 where the computer waits for information to be returned from the various sites disposed on the GCN 306. If information is not returned, flow moves out the "N" path and simply loops back to the input to continue monitoring for receipt of the information. If information has been received, flow moves out the "Y" path to a function block 2208 where routing information for each frame (or partitioned area of the window 2000) is inserted into one or more packets for transmission to the various sites. The various sites then return the requested information back to the PC 302, as indicated in function block 2210. Flow is then to a function block 2212 where the proprietary software working in conjunction with the hosted browser places the returned information into the respective frames of the window. The user, viewing the display at PC 302, then perceives a variety of information, one of which is the particular product information which he or she requested, in addition to input device distributor information, and possibly other advertisements based upon the user's profile.

Referring now to FIGURE 23, there is illustrated a flowchart of the process according to the ARS. The ARS 308 is operable to decode and process messages received from the GCN 306. Therefore, flow is to a decision block 2300 where, if bar code information is not received, flow is out the "N" path with loop-back to its input. If bar code information has been received, flow is to a function block 2302 where a matching process occurs to link the bar-coded product information to its respective manufacturer. The ARS database 310 also associates the URL address of

the manufacturer's server. When a match is found, the ARS 308 begins to assemble a message packet of information for transmission back to the PC 302, as indicated in function block 2304. The message packet contains the product information and the URL address of the manufacturer's website. Flow then moves to a decision block 2306 where the input device ID 1804 is compared with the list of input device IDs issued by the particular input device distributor. If the input device ID 1804 is validated, flow moves out the "Y" path to a function block 2308 where the message packet is appended with the input device ID 1804 and distributor routing address. Flow then moves to a decision block 2310 where the ARS 308 determines if any E-commerce information is to be associated with a particular input device ID 1804. If so, flow is out the "Y" path to a function block 2312 where the message packet is appended with the E-commerce routing string. The E-commerce routing string provides addressing for the E-commerce server 1618. Flow then moves to a function block 2314 where all message packets are returned back to the PC 302 for processing.

Referring back to decision block 2306, if the input device ID 1804 is determined to be invalid, flow moves out the "N" path and jumps forward to the input of decision block 2314, since the lack of an input device ID 1804 interrupts the link to any advertising provided by the E-commerce server 1618. At this point, the only information provided is the link to the advertiser server 312 for return of product information. Referring now to decision block 2310, if no E-commerce information is available, flow moves out the "N" path and jumps forward to the input of function block 2314 where the message packet back to the PC 302 contains only the URL of the advertiser server 312, the bar code information, the distributor server 1616 address and input device ID 1804 information.

Referring now to FIGURE 24, there is illustrated a flowchart of the process performed at the E-commerce site. The E-commerce server 1618 receives the message packet from the user PC 302, as indicated in function block 2400, and decodes the packet to perform a match with the bar coded information. Moving on to a decision block 2402, if the match is unsuccessful, flow is out the "N" path to a function block 2404 where the match is rejected. A message may be returned to indicate that a problem occurred and the user may need to re-scan the product bar code 1606. If a successful match occurs, flow moves out the "Y" path to a function block 2406 where the input device ID 1804 is matched with the bar code product information. The bar coded information may be distributed to customers over a large geographic area. However, the input device 1606 may be coded for certain geographic areas. For example, an input device 1600 having an XXX ID may be restricted for sale in the Southwestern United States while an input device 1600 having a YYY ID may be sold only in the Northeast. In this way, geographic areas may be targeted with advertising more appealing to that particular area. Advertising returned to the user PC 302 may be focused further by obtaining a user profile when the software or input device 1600 are installed. In this way, advertising may be focused based upon the user profile. Therefore, flow moves to a function block 2408 to lookup the E-commerce action based upon the input device ID 1804 and the bar code information. Flow moves to a function block 2410 to assemble all the information into a packet for return to the user PC 302. The product information and/or user profile information may be returned. Flow is then to a function block 2412 where the message packet is transmitted.

Referring now to FIGURE 25, there is illustrated a general system block diagram of a multi-purpose input device 2500 used in conjunction with a software interface 2505, according to a disclosed embodiment. A multi-purpose input device 2500 (hereinafter called a "mouse") is provided having capabilities comprising

traditional positional input of information commonly associated with a computer mouse, and scanning capabilities of the input device 1600 mentioned hereinabove, for reading optical indicia. The user connects the mouse 2500 to the PC 302 through any of one or more conventional ports 2504, such as a PS/2 port or a Universal Serial Bus (USB) port. Notably, operation of the mouse 2500 is not limited to only these types of connections, but may also be utilized with a wireless connection, and other connections used for computer input devices. Additionally, the input device can be connected with the wedge of FIGURE 17, thus requiring a single input for the keyboard 1610 and the input device 2500.

Since more and more products are being sold using bar codes, it can be appreciated that a user having the mouse 2500 can optically scan bar codes of a multitude of products in order to obtain more information about the product. Information about these products can be made immediately available to the user from the manufacturer for presentation (via a display 2502) by the user's computer 302. This feature is facilitated by the implementation of the user computer 302 and the vendor server 312 having information about the product being disposed on a common network, the GCN 306. In this embodiment, the network is a global communication packet-switched network 306, one example of which is known as the Internet. Beyond simply displaying information about the product in which the user is interested, the vendor may include additional advertising information for display to the user such as information about other promotions, products, or services provided or sold by the vendor.

Similarly, avenues of providing bar codes to the consumer other than on the product itself, can be through catalogs of advertisements or information in newspapers or periodicals where the user simply scans the bar code associated with the advertisement using the disclosed mouse 2500 to obtain further information.

Therefore, there is provided the paper source 1602 having contained thereon the advertisement 1604 in the form of a graphic or even textual format, and the associated bar code 1606. (Note that the disclosed concept is not limited to scanning of the bar code 1606 from the paper source 1602, but is also operable to scan the bar code 1606 on the product itself, whether the bar code is on a planar or non-planar surface. Additionally, the mouse 2500 can be any type of device that will scan any type of image having information encoded therein, or magnetic medium having encoded information, such as credit cards.) The bar code 1606 by itself is incompatible with any kind of network for the purposes of communication therewith. It is primarily provided for a retail-type setting. Therefore, the information contained in the bar code 1606, by itself, does not allow for anything other than identification of a product, assuming that one has a database 1614 associated with the user PC 302 (or remotely accessible) which contains information as to a correlation between the product and the bar code 1606.

In operation, the product code of a product is provided in the form of the bar code 1606. This bar code 1606 is the "link" to a product. The disclosed architecture is operable to connect that product information contained in the bar code 1606 with a web page of the vendor (or manufacturer) of that product by utilizing the bar code 1606 as the product "identifier." During the scanning operation, the mouse 2500 reads the bar code data 1606 which data is then passed therefrom into the port 2504. The software interface program 2505 running on the PC 302 provides routing information to facilitate connection over the GCN 306 to an intermediate location (the ARS 308) also disposed on the GCN 306. This can be accomplished by the software interface 2505 launching the browser program on the PC 302 to facilitate the connection to the intermediate location (i.e., the ARS 308) over the GCN 306, or by incorporating the browser function into the software interface 2505 such that the software interface 2505 performs all of the necessary functions to make the

connection to the GCN 306. Subsequent discussion will revolve around the software interface 2505 having the browser functionality incorporated therein. In either case, when the connection is made to the ARS 308, the ARS 308 then performs the necessary steps to cause the software interface 2505 to connect to the vendor (or advertiser) server 312, while also providing for an accounting step, which was described in greater detail hereinabove.

The connection is made to the ARS 308 by sending a message packet (which includes the product bar code number and appended routing information) to the ARS 308 by the resident software interface 2505 (in the case of consolidated software functionality) in the PC 302. This is facilitated by intermediate routing information stored in the software interface 2505 indicating the network address to which node on the GCN 306 the scanned bar code information is to be sent, i.e., to the ARS 308. It is important to note that the information in the bar code 1606 must be converted from its optical image to numerical values which are then ultimately input to the input port 2504 of PC 302, and converted into data compatible with software interface 2505 residing on the PC 302 (in this case, an HTML language which facilitates communication common to that of a browser program). If another type of communication program were utilized, then it would have to be converted into a language compatible with that program. When the scanned information is input to the PC 302 through the port 2504, the software interface 2505 receives the scanned information and assembles a communication packet comprised of the URL of the ARS 308, the product ID encoded in the product bar code, and the user ID which uniquely identifies the software interface 2505 of the user. Of course, the user could actually key in the information of the bar code 1606 using the keyboard 1610, and then append the appropriate intermediate routing information thereafter.

As part of the configuration for using the mouse 2500, the PC 302 hosts the software interface 2505 which is operable to interpret data transmitted from the mouse 2500, and to create a message packet having the scanned product information, routing information, and the user ID which identifies the user location of the mouse 2500. The software interface 2505 loads at boot-up of the PC 302 and runs in the background. In response to receiving a scanned bar code 1606 or user selection through the mouse 2500 of the bar code mode as a prelude to the bar code scan operation, the computer operating system brings software interface 2505 into the foreground for interaction by the operating system. The software interface 2505 program then inserts the necessary information into the message packet to the ARS 308. The message packet is then transmitted to hardware interface 304 across the global communication network 306 to the ARS 308. The ARS 308 interrogates the message packet and performs a lookup function using the ARS database 310. If a match is found between particular parameters of the message packet and associated entries in the database 310, a return message packet having the matched information is sent back to the PC 302 for processing.

In one embodiment, the software interface 2505 running on PC 302 functions to partition the browser window displayed to the user into several individual areas. This is for the purpose of preparing to present to the user selected information in each of the individual areas (also called "framing"). The selected information can comprise the product information which the user requested by scanning the bar code 1606 using the mouse 2500, information about the product vendor which establishes the identity of the company associated with that product, and at least one or more other frames which may be advertisements related to other products that the vendor sells. The information displayed in the frames can be essentially any information which the vendor chooses in accordance with agreements to which the vendor subscribed when using the ARS 308 for intermediate routing. Note that the

advertisements displayed by the vendor server 312 may be related to the product of interest or totally unrelated. For example, if a user scans the bar code 1606 of a soda from Company A, the vendor server 312 may generate an advertisement of a new soft drink being marketed by Company A, that it sells. On the other hand, the vendor server 312 may also structure the display of information to the user such that the user requesting product information of a Product X may get the requested information of Product X along with advertisements for a competing item Product Y. Essentially, the vendor is free to generate any advertisement to the user in response to the user requesting product information of the vendor, in accordance with any constraints of the software interface 2505.

The return message packet transmitted from the ARS 308 to the PC 302 is then processed to obtain the network address of the requested product information, which in this case, is the address of the advertiser or vendor server 312. The software interface 2505 then constructs a message packet to the vendor server 312 comprising the vendor server address and the product code of the scanned product, which message packet is transmitted back across the GCN 306 to the advertiser server 312. The advertiser server 312 processes the received packet and restructures a return message packet including the particular requested product information for transmission back to the PC 302. Where framing occurs, the PC 302 then retransmits a message to the other sites to obtain the information which is to be displayed in the other frames of the user display 2502.

It can be appreciated that the mouse 2500 and software interface 2505 may be sold as a package such that the mouse 2500 is operable only with the software interface 2505. In this scenario, the mouse 2500 is encoded with a unique mouse ID which must be checked from the software interface 2505 prior to operation. If the mouse 2500 is that which was packaged with the software interface 2505, operation

is ensured. If the user attempted to use the mouse 2505 with another computer system running a different software interface 2505, certain functions of the mouse could be disabled, perhaps leaving the mouse 2500 operable to perform only the basic mouse functions of positional translation and user selection. Alternatively, as long as the mouse 2500 is used with a software interface 2505 which is manufactured by the same vendor as the mouse 2500, the mouse 2500 will be fully operational, providing both scanning/read functionality, as well as basic mouse operations. However, when the user attempts to use mouse 2500 with a software interface that was not manufactured by the same vendor as the mouse 2500, the mouse 2500 loses all functionality. The variations on operability based upon compatibility with other applications are numerous.

In another embodiment, a distributor enters into a contractual relationship with the vendor of the software interface 2505 to have the mouse 2500 linked specifically with their products and a respective network distributor server 1616. In this case, the mouse 2500 has stored therein a distributor ID (or mouse ID) wherein scanning (or reading) of a product bar code results in the product ID, the distributor ID, user ID, and the routing information being transmitted to the ARS 308 in order to obtain information about that particular product. The distributor ID stored in the mouse 2500 establishes its relationship to the mouse distributor. The software interface 2505 running on the PC 302 operates to decode scanned bar code information (or magnetically sensed information), and assembles the message packets to automatically route the message packets across the GCN 306 such that the one or more remote sites disposed on the GCN 306 return information to be framed for presentation to the user. A return message packet from the distributor server 1616 can further point to an e-commerce site 1618 which results in the display of more information in one of the frames on the display 2502 of the user. Alternatively, the distributor can provide all of the necessary network links to the various additional

sites (e.g., the e-commerce site 1618) in the ARS database 310, such that information returned from the ARS 308 to the user PC 302 contains multiple links which the distributor wants the user to view in response to using the particular distributor-associated mouse 2500.

5 Referring now to FIGURE 26, there is illustrated a block diagram of the mouse 2500 having positional and indicia-reading capabilities. The mouse comprises a read head 2600 for detecting optical indicia such as bar codes. Conventional positioning features are provided by a positional interface 2602 which functions to input information to the user PC 302 such that a graphical pointer moves  
10 corresponding to the movement of the mouse 2500. Additionally, the mouse has one or more mechanical mouse buttons 2604 which the user depresses to perform a variety of user functions, such as a selecting function, a drag-and-drop function, and other functions offered by the software interface 2505 or other software packages (e.g., macro execution, hot-key functions, etc.). Each of the read head 2600,  
15 positional interface 2602, and the mouse buttons 2604 connect to an onboard microcontroller 2608 to process the various inputs provided therefrom. The microcontroller 2608 also has associated therewith a memory 2610 for storing information during processing by the microcontroller 2608. The memory 2610 may be a non-volatile memory such that data stored therein will not be lost when a loss of  
20 power to the mouse 2500 occurs. If a non-volatile memory, the memory 2610 may be configured store a unique ID or serial number of the mouse 2500. This feature is desirable when the mouse 2500 is required to be used with only a particular software interface 2505. Similarly, the memory 2610 may store a unique handshake code which is passed to the software interface 2505 upon power-up or use, such that  
25 a handshaking operation is performed between the software interface 2505 and the mouse 2500 prior to authorizing operation of the mouse 2500. The memory 2610 may also be incorporated within the microcontroller circuitry 2608.

From the microcontroller 2608, the processed information (positional and/or sensed) is passed to a serial interface 2612 for transmission to the user PC 302, according to a compatible communication protocol. In one embodiment where the mouse 2500 connects to the PS/2 port of the user PC 302, the information is converted to an RS-232 serial protocol for transmission to the user PC 302. In another embodiment where the mouse 2500 connects to the USB port of the user PC 302, the serial interface 2612 is operable to convert the information according to a USB protocol. In legacy systems, the mouse 2500 may connect to an available D-type serial port or to an adapter card to accomplish the same results. In any case, the PC 302 is operable to receive and process the serial information to obtain the appropriate positional and/or sensed information. Notably, the serial interface 2612 may also be a wireless interface such that communication is accomplished by infrared or even an RF link to the user PC 302.

In another embodiment, the read head 2600 of the mouse 2500 may be a magnetic reader such that numbers stored on magnetic media may be scanned and read. This feature is utilized where product information is stored on magnetic strips which are sensed by the mouse 2500, such as credit cards, or other implementations having such readable medium. In this case, it can be appreciated that the mouse 2500 may incorporate two such read heads 2600, one configured to read optically encoded indicia, and the other to read magnetically stored information, and possibly a third read head 2600 for sensing text information for ultimate optical character recognition (OCR) by a third-party software package, or the software interface 2505 having such recognition capabilities. When reading text, the user passes the mouse 2500 over the text area 1604 to be read. The software interface 2505 then performs an OCR function (or passes the information to another application which performs the OCR function) to obtain the desired results.

In any of these scenarios, the particular function being performed (scanning a bar code, functioning as a positional device, reading text, or reading magnetic medium) can be manually controlled or designed to occur automatically. In a default state, the mouse 2500 will function as a conventional mouse by providing only

5 positional input to the user PC 302. However, when a certain mouse button 2604 is depressed alone or in combination with another mouse button 2604, other functions can be enabled. For example, where a bar code 1606 is to be scanned, the user can be required to depress one or more of the mouse buttons 2604 prior to the scanning process to invoke the software to prepare for the receipt of bar code information.

10 Similarly, the user can be required (according to programmable functions of the software interface 2505) to depress one or more of the mouse buttons 2604 to enable the text reading function for OCR. These user-definable functions are programmable within the software interface 2505. In the case of a 3-button mouse 2500, the selection of mouse buttons 2604 is programmable in the software interface 2505 in

15 that the user may desire to have the third button (right button) programmed for the bar code scanning operation, the second (or middle) button for the magnetic read function, etc. The buttons may also be programmed such that by depressing the middle and right buttons together invokes the text-reading operation. The disclosed architecture is not limited to a 3-button mouse 2500, but may also be used in

20 conjunction with a mouse having fewer or more buttons 2604, as would be compatible with the software interface 2505.

It can be appreciated that the read capabilities of the disclosed mouse 2500 may be implemented such that user intervention is not required, but that the mouse 2500 and software interface 2505 operate cooperatively whereby the first instance of

25 either scanning a bar code, reading magnetic medium, reading text, or performing basic mouse positional functions, is detected automatically. In this way, the user is not required to manually intervene by sending commands to the software interface

2505 by depressing one or more mouse buttons 2604, or using the keyboard to  
configure the software interface 2505 prior to reading the desired image, text, or  
magnetic medium. The software interface 2505 is operable to perform a continuous  
polling operation of each of the one or more read heads 2600. Filtering algorithms  
5 can be employed in the software interface 2505 to filter out erroneous data provided  
by the one or more read heads 2600 when not scanning or reading encoded data, but  
simply using basic mouse operation.

Referring now to FIGURE 27, there is illustrated a diagrammatic view of a  
computer screen 2702 and the mouse 2500 being swept across a sheet of paper 2704  
10 (or any similar flat surface) with a symbol 2706 in the form of a barcode disposed  
thereon. However, it should be understood that any type of optical image having  
encoded therein data would be useful, such as glyph. The display 2702 has  
associated therewith an optical indicator 2708 indicating the relative position of the  
mouse. When the mouse 2500 is moved, this indicator 2708 will move on the  
15 screen. This provides the feedback between the user and the application currently  
running on the screen 2702. The application running on the screen, in one  
embodiment, is any type of application the user may be utilizing at the present time.  
However, the user may want to input information into his computer while viewing  
one screen from the sheet 2704. For example, as noted hereinabove, one example is  
20 that associated with a television guide. If the user wished to scan the symbol or  
barcode 2706 while in the application, the user would merely pass the mouse 2500  
thereover. Although the application is currently running, in the background, the  
detection would take place and a connection made to the web and that information  
returned and displayed on the user's screen. However, it should be understood that  
25 the information could merely be retained and need not be displayed. The disclosed  
embodiment will display this information.

Referring now to FIGURE 28, there is illustrated a flowchart depicting the operation of moving the mouse and detecting whether there is positional or non-positional information. The mouse 2500, as described hereinabove with reference to FIGURE 26, is a device that can determine both positional information and it can also determine information regarding the optical characteristics of the surface over which it is being moved. In one embodiment, that disclosed hereinabove with reference to FIGURE 26, there is provided a separate positional detection structure and a separate optical section for extracting information from the surface with respect to the optical characteristics thereof. However, there are numerous optical input devices, typically referred to an "optical mouse," which do not require any mechanical parts. One type utilizes a pad with a grid disposed thereon for passing the optical mouse thereover. This is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,751,505, issued June 14, 1988, which is incorporated herein by reference. Another type is that which looks at the scattering effect from the surface thereof to determine movement as a function of changes in the surface over which it is being moved. This is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,794,384, issued December 27, 1988, which is incorporated herein by reference. Either of these devices could be utilized to determine through processing steps whether the characteristics of the surface represented those of a predetermined optical symbol with encoded data therein, such as a barcode. For example, the optical translator device of U.S. Patent No. 4,794,384 can determine if there are certain predetermined parameters associated with the surface over which it is being scanned that correlate with a desired symbol.

Referring further to the flowchart in FIGURE 28, the program is initiated at a start block 2802 and then proceeds to a decision block 2804. At decision block 2804, the system determines whether movement has been detected, this being a positional change. If not, the program will move back to the input of block 2804. When movement is detected, the program will flow to a function block 2806 to

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calculate the direction and the magnitude of the movement. Once this is calculated, the program flows to function block 2808 to reposition the coordinates in the program, both with respect to the display and also the program being currently operated. The program then flows to a decision block 2810 to determine if a barcode

5 has been detected. As noted hereinabove, the barcode need not be the only symbol that is detected, but is used for illustrative purposes. This detection would be related to such things as detecting a periodic sequence of wide and narrow regions. If such has been detected, indicating that a barcode or similar optical symbol with decoded data therein has been detected, the program will flow along a "Y" path to a function

10 block 2812 to run a launch routine and then back to the input of decision block 2804. If no barcode is detected, the program will flow from block 2810 to block 2804.

Referring now to FIGURE 29, there is illustrated a flowchart depicting the launch routine. The program is initiated at a block 2902 and then proceeds to a decision block 2904 to determine if a complete symbol has been received. When the

15 varying wide and narrow regions are detected, they are detected, decoded in accordance with a predetermined decoding scheme stored as being different logic values. This is conventional with respect to a barcode in any other type of optical symbol with encoded data therein. A complete symbol indicates that the entire symbol has been scanned and that it is a viable symbol, i.e., it is a barcode. If so, the

20 program flows along a "Y" path to a function block 2906 to launch the web browser or other routine that will interconnect with the web, i.e., provides a gateway to the web or network. Once interconnected with the web, the program flows to a function block 2908 to assemble a packet and transmit this packet via the link made by the browser to the web. This, as described hereinabove, goes to the ARS 308 which then

25 returns information back to the browser and interconnects to the web. This is indicated by a function block 2912 to actually connect to the web at the position associated with the information in the scanned barcode. This browser can be

launched and visible immediately on the user's PC, or it can be maintained in the background until the web is connected. Once the web is connected to and information returned, then this browser is displayed in the foreground. However, it should be understood that the browser need be nothing more than a method for obtaining information and it may be that this browser does not obtain information that is to be displayed by the user, but, rather, is to be used for other reasons such as archiving, etc. The display operation is indicated in a function block 2914. The program then flows to an End Block 2916. If no symbol were determined to be present in the decision block 2904, the program will flow therefrom along an "N" path to block 2916.

Referring now to FIGURE 30, there is illustrated an alternate embodiment for utilizing an input device such as a mouse. FIGURE 30 depicts a display 3002, which has an application running thereon. There are numerous areas for text, input areas, fields and such. There is also provided a glyph region 3004, which can have associated therewith a barcode or any type of optical indicia disposed thereon. When the mouse indicator, represented by an arrow 3006 is moved from the first position to a second position, indicated by a mouse indicator 3008, this glyph region 3004 is read. Alternatively, there could be location on the display 3002, such as glyph region 3004, that does not require scanning, but, rather, merely requires disposing the arrow 3006 thereover and "clicking" the mouse once or twice. This would retrieve coded or stored information from the memory for use with the system of the present invention.

Referring now to FIGURE 31, there is illustrated a flowchart for the embodiment of FIGURE 30. This flowchart is initiated at a block 3100 and then proceeds to a function block 3102 to detect glyph 3004 as being scanned. However, this decision block 3102 merely determined whether a mouse has been utilized by the

individual to cause the program to extract information from its memory or that the mouse cursor or pointing indicator has been moved in the general location of the glyph region 3004. As described hereinabove, this could merely require passing over a number of "bars" in a barcode or it could merely require double clicking on a particular location termed "update." There is no reason to actually scan a barcode, since this is not an optical scanning operation; rather, it merely indicates that information is to be retrieved regarding particular and unique encoded information. Once it is determined that scanning of the glyph region 3004 or a selection thereof has occurred, the program will flow to a function block 3104 to connect to the web. Information utilized in the program that is associated with the glyph region 3004 is assembled into the packet such that it can be sent to the ARS 3008. The program will flow to the function block 3106 indicating retrieval of that information from the manufacturer or the E-commerce site 1618. The program will then flow to a function block 3108 to perform an operation in accordance with the received information. In one example, this is an update operation wherein certain information is retrieved into the program running on the computer screen 3002. The program then flows to an End Block 3110.

In operation, one example of the disclosure of FIGURE 30 is set forth herein. In this example, a user purchases a program having regions associated therewith. Typically, most programs will provide embedded within the program the network address or URL of a desired information source. The program with this situation would be when certain network addresses or pointers change. This is a very common occurrence when individual web pages are examined and the "links" associated therewith are selected. These links were normally placed there for informative purposes and the links may have changed. When this occurs, an individual moving through and selecting these links comes back with no information, i.e., the web site cannot be found. Utilizing the disclosure of FIGURE 30, a software manufacturer

can merely provide a code which is associated with the provided or ARS 308, which code would be recognized by another program underlying the currently operating program, which would recognize a proprietary code which is to be sent to the ARS 308 for association with its look-up table. If the code is found, then an address can be relayed back to the browser. Therefore, the manufacturer of the software need only maintain an update address at the ARS 308 that will match the embedded code in the program in order to provide the appropriate information.

In an alternate example, suppose that an E-commerce operation were conducted wherein operation of a popular accounting program would result in another vendor desiring to capitalize on the use of that program. For example, there may be a desired report that is selected in the accounting program by a user that would "trigger" access to the web to point to an E-commerce vendor that would have a desire to send further information to the user as a result of the triggering event. It could be that a window would be opened up on the lower portion of the computer screen or it could even be a banner continually running on the user's screen. Whenever the user selected a particular function, then this would be recognized as a triggering event, and encoded information extracted from the underlying program and sent to the ARS 308 for determining the location on the web of the E-commerce site 1618.

Although the preferred embodiment has been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions and alterations can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.